

Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, volume IV, New York, 1888, contains a brief sketch of Titian Ramsey Peale, stating that he was born in Philadelphia in 1800 and died in the same city, March 13, 1885. He was the son of Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827), artist and portrait painter and founder of Peale's Museum*; Rembrandt Peale (1778-1860), also a well-known portrait painter, and Raphaelle Peale (1744-1825) were brothers of Titian R. Titian R. accompanied the United States Exploring Expedition under Lieutenant Wilkes in 1838-1842, and was an Examiner in the Patent Office at Washington from 1849 to 1872.

New Species of Heterocera from Brazil (Lepid.)

By W. SCHAUS, London, England.

Ormiscoodes hortensia sp. n.

♂. Head and collar dark brown. Thorax olive brown mottled with light brown hairs. Abdomen brown red banded with black.

Fore wings greyish buff mottled with olive brown scales, and with some irregular fine fuscous horizontal streaks; an indistinct darker subterminal shade, expanding on costa into a better marked fuscous brown shade; a large triangular space medially on costa, dark olive brown mottled with pale hairs, edged by a fuscous line inwardly oblique from costa to below cell, rounded and vertical to costa, slightly lunular outwardly and enclosing a fuscous streak on disco-cellular.

Hind wings bright brown on base and inner margin, shading to darker brown outwardly and towards costa; a dark discal spot; a fuscous brown postmedial line; a broad subterminal fuscous shade; termen coloured like fore wings.

Ex. 85 mm.

Hab. Piassaguera, São Paulo.

*Peale's Museum, a private enterprise, was also known as The Philadelphia Museum and was an entirely distinct institution from the Academy of Natural Sciences. Most of its contents were destroyed by fire or scattered among various owners after a somewhat checkered existence.

***Dirphia picturata* sp. n.**

♂. Head, collar, and thorax dark brown. Abdomen brownish black dotted with white; basal segment bright red; fine reddish brown segmental lines, anal hairs yellow brown.

Fore wings: a dark brown oblique shade at base reaching antemedial line on inner margin, the space above it lilacine buff mottled with whitish hairs, limited by the antemedial line, which is fuscous brown, finely pale, edged inwardly, vertical on costa, outcurved and angled in cell, almost vertical below cell, somewhat outbent on inner margin. Wing beyond brown shaded with fuscous brown in cell; an irregular white spot on discocellular, containing a fuscous grey line following its outline, being narrow in front and slightly inbent, somewhat constricted medially, and broader behind; beyond cell on vein 5 are two small white spots with grey centers, almost suffusing; on one wing there are some small dots on vein 6, and one on vein 2 near outer line; this line is fuscous brown, slightly inbent from costa, followed by a pale brown and then a lilacine shade; subterminal fuscous brown spots connected by an indistinct line; from vein 4 to 6 the spots suffuse with the terminal shade which is dark brown, narrowing towards apex and tornus which are filled with the lilacine shade.

Hind wings brown shaded with red at base; hairs on inner margin red; a reddish brown spot on discocellular, pale edged; a fuscous brown postmedial and subterminal shade, the latter followed by a lilacine shade.

Fore wings below grey brown shaded with red on inner margin; a black discal point; an outer lilacine shade, darker edged.

Hind wings below lilacine to just beyond cell; a medial brown shade; a fuscous brown small spot; terminal space brown; a subterminal lilacine shade.

Ex. 62 mm.

Hab. Joinville, Brazil.

***Automeris coronis* sp. n.**

♂. Head and collar dark brown. Thorax brown, shading to reddish brown behind, the patagia tipped with yellow buff. Abdomen roseate brown, with very faint smoky grey transverse lines.

Fore wings brown, darkest at base and beyond outer line; antemedial line remote from base, fine, fuscous outcurved to vein 2, and again to submedian, marked with pale points on veins; medial space paler, tinged with grey, the discal spot very large, light brown marked with two black points on inner edge, four on outer; a vertical brown postmedial shade from costa to line, this latter fine, reddish brown from

apex to middle of inner margin, marked with buff white points on veins; a diffuse fuscous brown subterminal shade outwardly edged with light brown.

Hind wings dull roseate brown at base and along inner margin, brownish on costa; ocellus very large, black, broadly circled with whitish yellow, containing an irregular brown spot with four lines projecting towards outer margin, and an angled white line within it; a postmedial lunular black line followed by a broad maroon shade; outer margin and cilia ochreous buff, with a darker terminal line.

Fore wings below brownish buff, tinged with reddish except on costal and outer margins which are shaded with fuscous; a large black discal spot containing a small white spot; an outer black line, wavy from costa, well before apex to middle of inner margin; traces of subterminal triangular fuscous shades.

Hind wings below brownish buff irrorated with fuscous; a small horizontal whitish discal streak, dark edged; a wavy, irregular post-medial dark line; traces of subterminal shadings as on fore wings.

Ex. 95 mm.

Hab. Joinville, Brazil.

Othorene corrupta sp. n.

♂. Head, collar, and patagia dull purplish slate colour; thorax roseate brown. Abdomen above pale reddish brown.

Fore wings dull purplish slate colour at base, shading to roseate brown terminally, crossed by numerous black striae, but fewer on outer margin; no traces of lines.

Hind wings pale brown, darker shaded on costa; a purplish red shade along inner margin.

Fore wings below roseate brown, the apex striated with black.

Hind wings below yellow buff, shaded with roseate on inner margin.

Ex. 72 mm.

Hab. Joinville, Brazil.

Cicinnus maera sp. n.

♂. Head roseate brown. Collar, thorax, and abdomen pale reddish; anal tufts fuscous brown.

Fore wings to outer line pale reddish shaded with smoky grey before the line, and with a few scattered fuscous scales on postmedial space; a large round buff white spot filling end of cell, finely darker edged, especially on discocellular, which is followed by a slight fuscous grey shade; pale shades between veins 2 and 4 close to median; a fine darker red line from cell spot to inner margin; outer line remote, fine, oblique on costa, angled at vein 8, then thicker, dark

brown and vertical to inner margin, a black shade from angle above vein 8 to termen at apex, shaded above with fuscous grey; termen roseate buff shaded with pale grey, and irrorated with black, forming clusters on veins near outer line; the apex is bluntly produced, the termen somewhat convex between veins 5 and 2.

Hind wings grey shaded with roseate becoming reddish at outer line and on termen, thinly irrorated with dark scales; the outer line dark brown from costa near apex to anal angle, followed by black clusters of scales on veins.

Wings below similar but duller.

Ex. 33 mm.

Hab. Joinville, Brazil.

***Titya fuscicaudata* sp. n.**

♀. Body dull brown; anal tufts fuscous brown.

Fore wings smoky brown, thinly scaled, the lines broad, greyish buff; antemedial inwardly oblique. inbent at submedian; an oblique black spot on discocellular; postmedial inbent, sinuous; subterminal narrower, parallel with postmedial.

Hind wings smoky brown; a broad, slightly darker, medial shade.
Ex. 58 mm.

Hab. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

The types of these species will be placed in the United States National Museum at Washington.

The Genera *Parotermes* and *Hodotermes* (Isoptera).

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, Boulder, Colorado.

At Station 14, in the miocene shales of Florissant, Colorado, my wife found a specimen of *Parotermes fodinae* Scudder, sufficiently well preserved to show practically the entire venation of the anterior wings. Upon comparison, I find that the venation is nearly identical with that of *Hodotermes ochraceus* Burm., as figured by Desneux in *Genera insectorum*, Isoptera, pl. 1, f. 4a. The difference is mainly as follows: *P. fodinae* has the region above the media considerably narrower, so that about the middle of the wing the media is distinctly nearer to the costa than to the upper branch of the cubitus; the media (scapular vein) gives off above in my example of